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### MEXICAN CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.

Through the kind cooperation of Señor Manuel E. Pastrana, Director of the Central Meteorologic-Magnetic Observatory, the monthly summaries of Mexican data are now communicated in manuscript, in advance of their publication in the Boletín Mensual. An abstract, translated into English measures, is here given, in continuation of the similar tables published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW since 1896. The barometric means have not been reduced to standard gravity, but this correction will be given at some future date when the pressures are published on our Chart IV.

#### Mexican data for May, 1900.

Stations.	Altitude.	Mean barometer.	Temperature.			Relative humidity.	Precipitation.	Prevailing direction.	
			Max.	Min.	Mean.			Wind.	Cloud.
	Feet.	Inch.	° F.	° F.	° F.	%	Inch.		
Cuilaacán Rosales (Sinaloa).....	112	29.70	90.5	65.5	81.5	44	.....	w.	e.
Leon (Guanajuato).....	5,934	24.27	91.6	46.6	71.8	31	0.31	se.,nw.	ne.
Mexico (Obs. Cent.).....	7,472	23.05	85.6	49.1	65.3	49	1.56	n.	ne.,nw.
Morelia (Seminario).....	6,401	23.97	87.6	48.4	67.8	49	0.33	w.	w.
Puebla (Col. Cat.).....	7,112	23.36	85.3	47.8	68.7	54	1.48	ene.	ne.
Saltillo (Col. S. Juan).....	5,399	24.75	89.2	53.6	71.1	59	0.26	nne.	sw.
San Isidro (Hac. de Guanajuato).....	.....	.....	81.5	64.4	.....	1.26	.....	w.	.....
San José del Cavo (B. C.).....	.....	.....	87.8	70.7	78.4	.....	.....	s.	e.
Silao.....	6,063	24.24	87.3	55.8	72.3	52	0.51	se.	w.
Zapotlan (Seminario).....	5,078	25.08	92.1	47.8	72.9	41	0.30	sse.	w.

### SPECIAL REPORT ON THE FLOODS IN THE BRAZOS RIVER VALLEY, TEX., APRIL 27 TO MAY 17, 1900; ALSO FRESHETS IN OTHER STREAMS.

By I. M. CLINE, Local Forecast Official and Section Director.

The growing season of 1900, to date, appears to have been the most unfavorable to the extensive agricultural interests throughout the lower Brazos River Valley for nearly fifty years. The precipitation in the Brazos drainage basin has been excessive at most stations in all months this year. The months of April and May were characterized by two overflows of the Brazos River which were the most extensive and destructive in places that have occurred in nearly fifty years, with the exception of the unprecedented flood of July, 1899.

It was noted in the report on floods in the Colorado River Valley during April, 1900, published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for that month, that heavy rains fell throughout the upper portion of the Brazos drainage basin, April 5, 6, and 7. The run off from these rains filled the upper portion of the Brazos River nearly bank full. This volume of water moved southward and reached the central and lower portions of the Brazos during the third decade in April. Floods from the upper portion of the Brazos seldom overflow the banks of the river south of McLennan County, unless heavy rains occur over the central and southern portions of the Brazos Valley simultaneously with the advent of the waters from the upper portion of the river in these sec-

tions. Heavy rains throughout Texas, April 22, filled nearly all small streams. Showery weather, with heavy rains in some localities, from April 23 to 26, inclusive, maintained streams nearly bank full. These conditions were followed by excessive rains, April 27 and 28, throughout the Brazos drainage basin which caused unprecedented floods along some of the tributaries of the Brazos in the central portion of the State, and also resulted in an extensive overflow of the Brazos River which commenced south of Waco, April 28, and passed into the Gulf of Mexico May 17, 1900.

The following stations report 3 inches or more of precipitation during the forty-eight hours ending 8 a. m., April 28, 1900; Alvin, 5.08; Anna, 4.20; Beaumont, 3.00; Coleman, 3.00; Forestburg, 3.90; Gainesville, 3.83; Hewitt, 6.05; Houston, 3.40; Hulén, 3.70; Saginaw, 3.05; Sugarland, 3.10; Temple, 5.95; Waco, 4.40; and Wichita Falls, 3.33.

The rainfall in Texas from April 22 to 30, inclusive, is given in the following table:

Station.	Rainfall.	Station.	Rainfall.	Station.	Rainfall.
	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Ablene.....	2.80	Emory.....	3.36	Longview.....	5.05
Alpine.....	0.12	Estelle.....	2.29	Luling.....	5.37
Alvin.....	6.00	Fort Clark.....	2.00	Mann.....	4.77
Alice.....	T.	Fort McIntosh.....	2.35	Menardville.....	0.00
Amarillo.....	1.49	Fort Ringgold.....	2.03	Mount Blanco.....	0.03
Anna.....	4.95	Fort Stockton.....	0.00	Nacogdoches.....	4.38
Anson.....	1.75	Fort Worth.....	3.23	New Braunfels.....	6.42
Arthur City.....	1.03	Forestburg.....	4.40	Palestine.....	4.21
Austin.....	2.52	Gainesville.....	5.73	Panther.....	3.12
Ballinger.....	4.60	Galveston.....	3.32	Paris.....	0.48
Beaumont.....	4.00	Georgetown.....	4.45	Point Isabel.....	0.50
Beeville.....	0.87	Grapevine.....	3.50	Rhineland.....	2.89
Big Springs.....	2.16	Greenville.....	3.18	Rock Island.....	3.84
Blanco.....	2.10	Hale Center.....	1.39	Runge.....	3.81
Boerne.....	5.82	Hallettsville.....	1.97	Sabine.....	2.70
Bowie.....	4.43	Haskell.....	3.70	Saginaw.....	5.25
Brazoria.....	2.76	Hearne.....	4.40	San Antonio.....	4.72
Brenham.....	4.30	Henrietta.....	2.98	San Marcos.....	4.70
Brighton.....	1.16	Hewitt.....	9.80	Santa G. Ranch.....	0.92
Brownwood.....	3.75	Hondo.....	2.85	Sugarland.....	4.81
Burnet.....	2.99	Houston.....	4.32	Sulphur Springs.....	1.41
Camp Eagle Pass.....	3.70	Hulén.....	7.25	Temple.....	8.01
Coleman.....	4.51	Huntsville.....	4.05	Temple.....	7.94
Colorado.....	3.21	Ira.....	1.33	Texarkana.....	4.24
Columbia.....	3.73	Jacksonville.....	5.10	Tulia.....	1.10
Corpus Christi.....	0.19	Jasper.....	3.95	Turnersville.....	2.60
Corsicana.....	3.46	Junction.....	4.20	Tyler.....	3.10
Cuero.....	4.25	Kent.....	0.16	Victoria.....	1.65
Dallas.....	2.40	Kerrville.....	3.33	Weatherford.....	3.04
Danewang.....	4.79	Lampasas.....	3.57	Waco.....	6.10
Dublin.....	1.53	Langtry.....	3.34	Waxahachie.....	2.45
Duval.....	3.97	Llano.....	2.83	Wichita Falls.....	3.75
El Paso.....	T.				

The geographical distribution of the rainfall which caused the floods in the Brazos Valley, April 27 to May 17, 1900, is shown on fig. 1, which has been drawn to represent the rainfall as given in the accompanying table. The rainfall in Texas from May 1 to 13, inclusive, was very light, so that the extent of the flood was not increased by rains during its progress southward. Heavy rains fell over the State May 14 and 15, but the crest of the flood was so far south that these did not affect the stage of the river in the locality of the overflow.

The distribution of pressure coincident with the rains from April 22 to 30, 1900, inclusive, may be summed up as follows: On April 22 the barometer was low throughout the Rocky Mountain region and west Gulf States, with the center of the disturbance over Colorado and Wyoming; an area of high pressure covered the eastern portion of the country. The low pressure area continued over the eastern Rocky Mountain slope and Texas during April 23, 24, 25, and 26, with slight changes in intensity and position of its center. During this time the crest of high pressure remained over the Lake region. From 8 a. m., April 26, to 8 a. m., April 27, the area of high pressure extended southward and covered the country east of the Mississippi River from the east Gulf coast to the Lake region; the barometer fell about one-tenth of an inch